



Substantiating Imminent Risk

In order to substantiate an act or failure to act as imminent risk, several findings must be made:

- ✓ The victim must be a child under age 18 and there must be an identified perpetrator.
- ✓ The act or failure to act must be nonaccidental.
- ✓ The allegation must pertain to serious physical injury or sexual abuse or exploitation. Serious mental injury and serious physical neglect do not apply.
- ✓ It must be a recent act, in other words, it must have occurred within two years of the date of the report.
- ✓ A specific act or failure to act must have taken place.



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The risk of abuse must be imminent:

(1) for serious physical injury, imminent means during and/or immediately following the act or failure to act,

(2) for sexual abuse/exploitation, imminent means the specific time frame during which the child was exposed to risk of such abuse.